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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 24TH U. S. INFANTRY

Much Credit Is Due
Brigadier General
R. S. McKinzie

DECISIVE VICTORY
AT SAN JUAN HILL

Monument Erected In Cuba—
Brilliant Record Made
In the Nineties

Special to the Globe:

In recounting the history of the 24th U. S. Infantry, I am confronted with a pleasure that is like a task. To embrace in one sheet all of the deeds of gallantry, bravery, kindness and courage of the 24th U. S. Infantry would require a volume that is very nearly as large as the efforts of any historian to do full justice to the valor and fidelity of the 24th U. S. Infantry would require the ability of Shakespeare and the perseverance of Bacon. I have neither, so my ambition must be restricted to a modest mention of some of the principal events in the life of the regiment.

The 24th U. S. Infantry came into being in 1890 as a result of the consolidation of the 35th and 41st Infantry. This was occasioned by an act of Congress reducing the number of Infantry regiments in the U. S. Army. The brilliant record of the 24th U. S. Infantry, the results of this combination has demonstrated as no other fact could. The wisdom of this legislation could the farmer of that act but review the score of the 24th U. S. Infantry how burst with pride at his foresight.

The first commander of the regiment was Brigadier General Ronald S. McKinzie, and to him is due much of the credit for its high character, he was as stately a man as ever donned a spur and his military bearing was the ideal and inspiration of his men.

The first station of the 24th U. S. Infantry was along the southern edge of the alkali plains of Texas. The regiment was broken up and scattered along a frontier of three hundred and twenty miles. It was a wild and rugged a country then as the most ambitious prospector could wish. At the interior posts the officer lived the inspiring life of the frontier, shooting buffalo deer, the numerous other wild game so abundant in this section. The routine of the service was varied by hunting, fishing and rare isolated raids by small bands of Indians, and to scout out and locate hostile bands.

Geographically the station was ideal being near the Mexican border, where the climate was high, dry and invigorating, life was some what wild in those days for the big boundless expanse of prairie left itself admirably to the red Spanish life with its padre, its alcalde, its guitar, its fandango and its sirocco. The remembrance of this still stirs the blood of the very few "old timers" who underwent this experience. At this time Col. Abner Doubleday, a hero of Fort Sumter and Corps Commander at Gettysburg, came into command of the 24th U. S. Infantry, and the regiment was transferred to Fort Ring, gold in the Spring to Seventy-two, this was the land of the Chaparral, the ebony tree, the Senoria, the cigarette and the mesquite. The youngsters took all but the trees. The regiment lived a life of freedom, free from all save the discomforts of the wilderness, its duty was to seek out true and substantial pleasure.

During the eleven years that the regiment was stationed here long marches and scouting expeditions were taken into the Indian country for the purpose of suppressing minor insurrections, and uprisings among the red skins and to make maps of the country. Maps thus made are so authentic that they are now frequently referred to when accuracy is desirable. In 1890, the regiment went into Indian Territory for the purpose of taking charge of the Indians there and to keep (white) somethings out. This period was uneventful except for a few minor pitched battles upon the occasion of several enthusiastic Sun dances.

The year 1888 with the exception of the Spanish-American war, probably saw the hardest time the regiment has ever had. In this year the regiment was transferred from Indian Territory to New Mexico and Arizona. Great discomfort was experienced here on account of the dry climate and hot temperature. The heat was intense and the air was thick with flies. The nights were spent in restless tossing and praying for day, and the days were spent praying for night to shield their cracked skins from the glaring rays of the sun. The duty here was to protect the few settlers from the terrorizing raids of the redoubtable "Apache Kid." The regiment remained here until 1895 or 1897 when it was decided to send it

to Fort Douglas Utah. The first post of civilization the regiment had seen since its organization, twenty years before. So great was the prejudice of the people of Salt Lake City against the Colored soldier whom they had never seen, and a special delegation went to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of discouraging this transfer, but to no avail, and the regiment was moved there.

The hearing behavior and deportment of the soldiers here, however, were of such a high character that on the first anniversary of its arrival, the biggest and leading newspaper there quickly took occasion to editorially publish an extensive article relating the fact of the pre-arrival prejudice against the regiment and apologized for its stating that the demeanor of the soldiers was astounding, and expressing the regard and respect the regiment held and had deservedly won by their soldierly deportment and gentlemanly manner during their stay here. The article welcomed the regiment most enthusiastically, and sincerely hoped for their long sojourn here. At the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the 24th U. S. Infantry was still at this station. On the day of its departure for Cuba, the occasion was observed by the entire city of Salt Lake, and the greatest honor was paid. The streets were literally covered with decorations and crowded with people, business was suspended and a holiday declared. A monstrous demonstration of respect was held. The governor of Utah and his staff, with a delegation of citizens, accompanied the regiment to the next station on its journey to Cuba.

The National Guards turned out and the city was delivered to the soldiers. They were welcomed back to the city and bid God speed on their journey.

The history of the regiment in the Spanish-American War firmly and firmly clinched the respect and regard of the people. Its history is written in a general field order dated July 16, 1898, at Siboney, Cuba, in which its services are recorded on a monument. The order named cities the fact that the regiment, after enduring the severest hardships and serving with honor in the campaign, was placed on duty to nurse and care for the sick in the Yellow Fever hospital at Siboney. There is an official report of this service in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, which states that the 24th U. S. Infantry was on this unspeakably harsh duty for forty long days and forty weary nights. This tour of duty was also written up and editorially published in the New York Sun, and New Orleans Times Democrat. For forty days and nights while hardly able to stand themselves, the men faithfully and kindly cared for the living and buried the dead from this awful Camp, without so much as a murmur of protest; cheerfully cooking their own food in the boiling sun and pouring rain by open camp fires in utensils left by deserted Spaniards, hundreds of the flower of American youth had their last few hours of agony soothed by the kindly ministrations of these men, and hundreds more owe their lives to the efficient and careful nursing of these, their colored brethren.

The 24th U. S. Infantry itself did of 450 engaged in this service, only not escape this dreaded disease out of 24, failed to contract it. This one service has in itself, endeared the regiment to those familiar with history of the Spanish-American campaign.

Here mention should be made of the brilliant victory of the 24th U. S. Infantry at San Juan Hill. After an all day fight, much of it over open ground, the 24th U. S. Infantry assisted by the 6th and 13th Infantry and the 10th U. S. Cavalry saved the day for the rough riders under Col. Roosevelt and captured the black house of San Juan Hill. This victory successfully ended the Spanish-American war.

In September 1898, the 24th U. S. Infantry returned to the United States and was sent to various posts on the Pacific coast, where it remained until June 1899.

In 1899, the troops were sent to the Philippine Islands to quell disturbances among the insurrectos there. It took part in numerous encounters. A few with gallant yet humorous incidents in them. The most gallant attack was made at Naguilian on December 28, 1899, three companies of the 24th U. S. Infantry were sent from Canayan to Naguilian to quell an uprising on the banks of the river there, when they arrived at a point on the river bank opposite the town, a French flag was seen flying and much activity was noticed in the streets. The commander of the detachment, surprised at seeing a neutral flag flying but wishing to reassure the population, waved a handkerchief at them. This show of friendliness was met by a sharp fire from a securely entrenched position on the opposite bank of the river. The detachment was deployed and advanced to the river bank but could not secure means to cross, several efforts to launch bamboo rafts met with no success on account of the

(Continued on page 4.)

CLOSES THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.

GREATEST MEETING HELD

Thousands of Delegates Present--More Than Two Thousand in Parade on Sunday--Hon. Wm. H. Harrison Was Orator at Sunday Mass Meeting--Thousands Hear Him.

The Thirteenth annual session of the Sunday School Congress, which convened at Alexandria, La., was one of the most successful and largely attended sessions ever held. The meeting opened in a blaze of glory. The auditorium of the Shiloh Baptist Church of which the Rev. Wm. Harrison is pastor, was packed to its utmost capacity. This building was entirely inadequate to accommodate the immense crowds that attended all of the sessions, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock Chairman Clark called the thirteenth annual session to order. The many trains coming in to Alexandria brought into the city all through the week an immense throng of delegates from all over the United States. Dr. H. H. Boyd gave an interesting talk from the subject "Over the Top." From this subject he started the enthusiasm that marked every session of this very interesting meeting. At the close of the morning session the delegates were assigned to their stopping places. The Assignment Committee was kept busy throughout the week finding homes for the many thousands of delegates who came to give and take in the many interesting suggestions for the betterment of the many Sunday schools to the many Baptist Churches throughout the United States.

Wednesday night the Local Committee took charge of the house and proceeded to deliver the most hearty welcome to all who had availed themselves of this great opportunity of learning how to make better Sunday schools. Most cordial welcomes were delivered in a most happy vein and hearty response was delivered on behalf of the many delegates present and the vast concourse of people was dismissed to return on the next morning when the actual Congress work would begin.

On Thursday morning, the Bible Conference, conducted by the Rev. Hicks, D. D. of Shreveport, was the drawing card of the Congress. This Conference opened at 8 o'clock, and at this hour the house was nearly full and the people were still coming. Dr. Hicks is a ripe Bible scholar and all who sat at the feet of this Gamaliel came away singing the praises of this man of Bible lore, carrying home with them a new view of many truths contained in this old, but ever new book.

The regular morning session of the Congress was called to order by Chairman Clark promptly at 10 o'clock. After a few preliminary remarks Chairman Clark called for the first subject on the program and several interesting papers on this subject were read by some of the delegates present. After the reading of the papers, Rev. W. S. Ellington, who is pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, gave a most interesting blackboard diagram, from which he painted pictures that will never be erased from the minds of those who were present. The morning session closed by the immense audience joining in an enthusiastic song. Benediction was pronounced and some of the throng left while others who were so very enthusiastic that they went out and partook of a dainty lunch and returned immediately and waited patiently for the opening of the departmental meeting for the evening.

In the afternoon the many departmental meetings were opened. The Missionary Conference was presided over by Drs. H. M. W. Jans, of Galveston, Tex., and E. D. Hubbard, of Chicago, Ill. This was a live and wide awake meeting; and all who wanted to know more about the work of the missionary had but to step inside of the spacious auditorium of the Shiloh Baptist Church. These departmental meetings were well attended and an observer, who tried to get to all of these meetings for a short while states that at each place he found the houses filled with enthusiastic workers, who were eager to give and take from the fountain of knowledge.

The Metokas and Galeda meeting which was held in the A. M. S. Church, was possibly the most largely and well attended of all of the departments. From three to four hundred being present at each session. Dr. R. M. Reddick, of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. L. B. Fouse, were at the best and they gave out some information that will go a long way towards establishing these classes in schools that are without them and putting more "pop" into those that are already established. The Galedas are outnumbering the Metokas and the

Metokas are bestirring themselves as never before. All of the sessions of this department were well attended each day, and the inspiration was given out then and there.

The Teacher Training Department under the efficient leadership of the scholarly Dr. J. A. Sharp, was the cynosure of all who attended the Congress. Dr. Sharp, who is one of the best Bible expositors known, sat at his best and the knowledge that he imparted to his hearers only made them eager to know more of this great course that is being given through this service. Several certificates were given out.

The Cadet department was all that could be expected. Dr. W. H. Crawford, of Austin, Texas, was unable to be present, so he sent in his stead his boy, who was also through his Cadet training, to take his father's place. On Cadet night he covered himself with glory when he delivered the address of the evening. All of the departmental meetings were held above any that have ever been held before and the attendance in all of them was a record breaker.

On Metokas and Galeda night every available space was taken. The church has a seating capacity of about two thousand and a crowd of capacity of possibly three thousand and all of this was taken, while on the outside there were equally as many people trying to get in. The program rendered this night was superb. The chorus of more than two hundred weathers themselves in a halo of glory and Prof. H. B. P. Johnson is to be congratulated on the splendid music rendered at all times. Miss Butler and Mrs. B. B. Bell were the stars of the evening.

The meeting of the Executive officers of the National Baptist Convention also added a number of celebrities to the already cosmopolitan make up of the Congress. The appearance of Dr. E. P. Jones was the signal for an outburst of applause when he entered and had to wedge his way through the assemblage. Mrs. Georgia DeBaptiste Aschburn, President of the Woman's Auxiliary, was also one of the distinguished visitors present.

On Sunday the climax of the meeting was reached when more than three thousand delegates and citizens of Alexandria marched through the principal streets of the city led by a company of National guards from Camp Beauregard to one of the parks of the city, this being the only thing that would anything like accommodate the immense crowd. In the line of march were the National officers of the Convention and the Congress, the delegates, the little girls who are members of the Junior Red Cross, with their white veils, red crosses, and each carrying an American flag, the boy Cadets in their khaki uniforms, and thousands of others who were eager to swell the already packed crowd. When these reached the park they found awaiting them a large crowd of enthusiastic people who had rushed ahead in order to gain admittance to the park. After the singing of America by the chorale led by Prof. H. B. P. Johnson and the offering of prayer, Rev. W. S. Ellington introduced the speaker of the day, who was none other than the Hon. William Henry Harrison. A great outburst of applause to the speaker arose, and with that smile that won't come at once had his audience at his finger tip. In the chastest language that could be used he proceeded to deliver a patriotic address that for years and years to come will reverberate on down through the ages and never grow old. Generations unborn will rise up and call him blessed for this matchless piece of oratory. One of the striking utterances of his address was a comparison made between Woodrow Wilson and himself. He stated that Mr. Wilson had come from a culture; the son of the South, an aristocrat, and reached the highest gift of the American people and so had come from the cotton fields and ignorance of the south and was still climbing and that it doth not yet appear what he shall be, for he is still going. This, he said, was characteristic of all of the Negroes who had an ambition to be or do something. This is the day of the door. There is no place for the weaker in the Negro race. At the close of this matchless address Judge Harrison was given an ovation. He was almost lifted from the speaker's stand and the next thing seen was that he was surrounded by a huge American flag and all kinds of cameras

turned upon him. Thus closed the greatest mass meeting that has ever been held in the history of the Sunday School Congress.

Sunday night as in the morning the pupils of the various churches were filled with the visiting ministers. The prize banner for the Sunday school rally was awarded to the Shiloh Baptist Sunday School, they having reported more than thirty dollars for their Sunday school collection. The Congress Director and his officials were escorted to the Union Station where they left at 8:30 for their homes, thus closed the greatest Sunday School Congress ever held, with more than a dozen cities asking for the fourteenth annual session of this great school of methods.

The Executive Board of the National Baptist Convention, unincorporated, opened its session on Wednesday morning. The meeting was called to order by the president, Rev. Edward P. Jones, of Vicksburg, Miss. At this meeting the officers of the Woman's Auxiliary were present. These included the president, Mrs. Georgia DeBaptiste A. Ashburn, of Chicago; secretary, Mrs. Eva Hooper, Chicago; and several others. Dr. C. P. Madison, of Va., Dr. L. R. W. Johnson, of Va., Dr. C. J. W. Boyd, of Tex., Dr. S. R. Prince, of Tex., Dr. Prince of Chicago, Dr. H. M. Williams, of Tex., Dr. J. F. Thomas, of Chicago and Drs. Halley and Barton, white were also present. Both of these organizations prepared the programs for the next meeting of their respective conventions, which will meet in Little Rock, Ark., in September. Both Drs. Halley and Barton delivered interesting addresses at one of the sessions of the Congress. Much important business was transacted by these executive committee that will be given out at a later date.



REV. SAMUEL R. SKELTON.

The world's recognized and leading ace Evangelist is in the city after a five months drive for God and His kingdom in the northern and western states. The press both white and colored speak in glowing terms of his work and the upbuilding of the Master's kingdom in the hearts of men. At Cairo, Ill., he had one hundred and forty-five souls to accept Christ, and at the meeting held at Mounds, Ill., is one to be remembered. He had one hundred and twenty-five to come to the Master, and after this meeting he held a patriotic meeting for fifty-five soldier boys who left for the camp on the 29th of April. This was said to be the greatest meeting of its kind ever held in this city. Rev. Skelton has more dates than he can fill this year, and is here for a short rest, but being known by so many in the city, it is impossible for him to say no to a brother preacher who asks him to preach. He is now holding a great meeting at St. Luke A. M. E. Church, with Dr. M. L. Spears pastor. Rev. Skelton will leave the city July 1st for Jefferson City, Mo., where he will hold meetings for all the churches.

EDITOR MILLER IN HOT SPRINGS

Mr. W. L. Miller, Editor of the Nashville Globe and Mrs. Miller, left the city last week for Hot Springs, Ark., where they will stay for a time for the benefit of Mr. Miller's health. Mr. Miller has been ailing for a short while and the physicians in attend-

FIRST YEAR'S WORK OF COLORED "Y" REPORTED

Quite 2,000 Strangers Made Comfortable Here.

\$30,000 WISELY INVESTED BY CITIZENS

Detailed Account Later--Management Gives Strict Account of Business.

In the absence of an official report, the following information concerning the first year's work of the Colored Y. M. C. A. is here presented for the consideration of the public:

The total number of roomers accommodated for the first year was 19,166, an average of a little more than 50 per day. The number of baths taken, 4,676; the number of meals served about 18,000. Quite 2,000 strangers have spent from one to two nights in the rooming apartments. It was understood at the beginning of the year, June 13, 1917, that for the first year or two at least the Secretary and Committee of Management would be expected to put into operation only such departments as they were reasonably sure could be made absolutely self-sustaining. At this year's beginning of a second year's work, it seems even more clear now than at the beginning of the first that the expense of the privileges and benefits which the Association provides must be met absolutely by the fellows who enjoy them. It is quite evident that the thirty thousand dollars which the white and colored citizens have invested in providing the present Association equipment for men and boys was wisely spent. The thousands of young men that come to Nashville annually should be well housed and fed. No one seems to realize this more fully and respond more readily than those who themselves have the necessary comforts and conveniences for making their lives happy. The splendid patronage which these worthy young men have given the Association should not only encourage those who have already given to give again, but even those who have never considered the work should feel constrained to respond to its needs.

This debt on the building and the interest amount to between five and six thousand dollars a year. The rent from the ground floor store rooms and donations from public-spirited citizens are the only sources to which the Board of Directors, Committee of Management and Advisory Board of the "Y" may look to for meeting this annual obligation. A more detailed account of the business end of the work will be given at a later date. In most of the cities where expensive Association equipment has been placed at the disposal of young men, the first question which has addressed itself to the business men of the community has been with reference to the preparedness of a business committee to successfully direct the business affairs of such a movement. The Committee of Management and the Secretary feel called upon to give a strict account of every phase of their business transactions and this they will do.

MISS MATTIE M. MCGAVOCK CALLED TO SPRINGFIELD. Miss Mattie M. McGavock of 2515 Alameda was called to the bedside of her uncle Mr. Harvey Bartlett of Springfield, Wednesday afternoon. Miss McGavock has been in the city since February, residing with her brother, Mr. Henry Thompson and family, who are well known here. She is a valuable employee of the National Baptist Publishing Board and her many friends are very grieved over her leaving on so sad a mission and hope she will find her uncle much improved and return to the city in a short while.

MRS. D. D. CROWDER ILL. Mrs. D. D. Crowder of 791, 32 Ave. N., is ill, and has been confined to her bed for several days. Mrs. Crowder is assistant Secretary of Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, also Vice President of the Galeda class. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

MR. JOSH BROWN DEAD. Columbia, Tenn., June 20, 1918. Josiah Brown, one of the prominent citizens of this place, died after a lingering illness, Wednesday at 1:45 o'clock at his residence. Mr. Brown leaves a wife two sons, one daughter and a host of friends. His funeral took place at the Presbyterian church, where he was a faithful member, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and was largely attended.

THE STATE REGISTERED NURSES ASSOCIATION. The State Registered nurses Association for colored nurses met with the President, Miss S. Eleanor Terrell at her residence No. 915 1st Ave., So. June 17, 1918.

The business of the evening was to see about sending a nurse to St. Louis to the National Association of Colored Nurses to invite that body to Nashville for their next annual meeting.

The Association of Registered Nurses was organized Nov. 7, 1917. Every graduate Registered Nurse in the city and graduates of Hubbard Hospital is a member. The Association is a staunch advocate of the State Board for nurses and have sent a petition to the President of Hubbard Hospital asking that all candidates for graduation be registered to pass the State examination for nurses before they receive their certificates.

TROLLEY RIDE.

The Forward Quest Girls will carry out their fourth annual Trolley Ride on Monday night, June 24. These rides are looked forward to with keen anticipation as the first trolley given in Nashville was the Forward Quest idea. Efforts are being made to carry out cars from north South and East Nashville. The cars from N. Nashville will leave the end of the Jefferson St. car line, make stops at 18th, 16th and 14th Ave. Misses Walker and Moore in charge, Mesdames A. N. Johnson, chaperon. The E. Nashville car will leave 8th and Woodland with Misses Flag and Harding, Mrs. Allison in charge, Miss E. J. Terry chaperon.

The S. Nashville car will leave 3rd and Chestnut, making a stop at 3rd and Lindsey with Miss Fuchsen, B. Miller in charge. Mrs. Pierce chaperon these cars will meet in the transfer station and go over the Woodland car line.

SPORTING NEWS.

In Racket Williams the Nationals have one of the best short smiters in Dixie, that kid is some guy. In asking of some infield, just mention Boyd, Ellis, Hurt and Williams and you have the best infield in the south-land.